

# The Lancaster News.

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LANCASTER, S. C., FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1914.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

## WORLD'S CHAMPION CORN GROWER DEAD

Zachariah J. Drake Passes Away  
in Marlboro County.

255 BUSHELS ON ONE ACRE.

Marlboro's Distinguished Citizen  
Passes Away at Age of  
71 years.

Bennettsville Special to Charleston News and Courier July 1.—Capt. Zachariah J. Drake, one of Marlboro's oldest and most distinguished citizens died at his home, near Drake Tuesday night at 7.30 of heart failure, after being ill about a week.

Capt Drake would have been 71 years old in August. He had the world's record for producing the yield of corn on one acre.

The funeral will be at the Drake Cemetery near Blenheim, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The procession will leave the house at 9.20 o'clock.

### CAPT DRAKE'S CORN RECORD.

Capt Drake was the world's champion corn grower. His record made in 1889, in a corn growing contest conducted by the American Agriculturist and open to the world, still stands. The 'Book of Corn' thus describes Capt Drake's achievement:

"From a single acre Mr. Drake grew 255 bushels of shelled corn, or 329 bushels of crib-cured corn. Late in February 1,000 bushels of stable manure and 500 pounds each of manipulated guano, cotton seed meal and kainit were broadcast on the acre and then ploughed under. Following the plough 600 bushels of whole cotton seed were strewn in the furrows. A subsoil plough was run through a depth of twelve inches. The land was well harrowed and the rows planted alternately. March 2 three to six feet apart. An improved strain of the common gourd variety of Southern white dent corn was planted, five or six kernels being dropped to each foot of the row. It was planted in the rows five inches deep, but covered only one inch. At the first hoeing the plants were thinned to one stalk every five or six inches, the missing stalk replanted. On April 20 the six-foot spaces were ploughed and a mixture composed of 200 pounds each of guano, kainit, cotton seed meal, acid phosphate and bone was applied and hoed in. On May 15 the three-foot spaces were ploughed, 300 pounds of nitrate of soda sown and worked in. On May 25 200 pounds of guano were applied in the wide spaces. Another application of 500 pounds of guano, cotton seed meal and kainit was put on June 8, and 100 pounds nitrate of soda June 11. The crop was harvested November 25, before several reputable witnesses. It yielded 17,407 pounds of corn in the ear, of which 140 pounds was soft corn. Several tests showed that 100 pounds of ear corn yielded 82 pounds of shelled corn, which made the yield 254 bushels, 49 pounds of shelled corn at 56 pounds to the bushel, which kiln-dried, to contain only 10 per cent of water, would contain 239 bushels."

To this Col. Watson's Handbook of South Carolina adds: 'Capt Drake's crop contained 82 per cent of shelled corn, had 85 per cent of dry matter in the corn and 87 per cent of dry matter in the cob. The green weight in bushels of shelled corn was 255 bushels, the crib-cured weight 239 bushels and the chemically dried weight 217 bushels. The total expenses were \$264 and the value of the unthreshed manure \$158. The net expenses, per bushel amounted to 44 cents and the feeding and manurial value of the crop was \$182."

### Preparing New Conservation Bill.

Washington, July 2.—Secretary Garrison and Secretary Lane were busy today drafting amendments to carry out the understanding reached at the White House conference last night regarding pending water power development legislation in Congress. Differences between the Interior and War Department and the Interstate Commerce Commission and Public Lands Committee of the House, have been adjusted so that they will not interfere further with the conservation program.

36,960,000 ACRES IN COTTON.

Second Largest Crop Ever Recorded in United States.

Washington, July 1.—With the second largest acreage ever recorded and with the prospects of production probably equal to or better than those of last year, the growing cotton crop of the United States today was reported by the department of agriculture as being 79.6 per cent of a normal with the area in cultivation as 36,960,000 acres.

The condition of the crop is slightly more than 1 per cent under June 1. Bad weather early in the season causes damage in some sections, but during June conditions in those localities improved greatly. In Texas, where on May 25 the condition was 65 per cent of a normal, the June 25 report showed a condition of 74 per cent; in Oklahoma it improved from 68 to 79, in North Carolina from 76 to 82 and in South Carolina from 72 to 81.

## 600 BRAVE HEAT TO HEAR CANDIDATES

Aspirants for Gubernatorial  
Honors at Chesterfield.

MEETING IN COURT HOUSE.

Comptroller General Makes Propo-  
sition at Meeting to Eliminate  
One Man.

Chesterfield Special to Columbia Record, July 2.—While a storm threatened outside 600 citizens of Chesterfield county sweltered in the heat of the court house during the campaign meeting here today of candidates for state offices.

Previous to the time when the candidates for governor began speaking, the meeting had been without particularly interesting statements. The candidates for minor offices made their usual speeches, with slight variations.

When the meeting was called to order about 11 o'clock, Comptroller General Jones made a proposition intended to eliminate one of the candidates for this office.

J. A. Summerset, his opponent, countered with the Democratic party's rules.

Candidates for lieutenant governor were led by Andrew J. Bethea, who was followed by W. M. Hammer. Statistics showing the relative rate of graduation for whites and negroes in the common schools, were presented by A. J. Hunter, candidate for lieutenant governor.

B. Frank Kelly discussed his legislative record.

The five candidates for railroad commissioner made their usual speeches. They were J. H. Wharton, C. D. Fortner, Frank W. Shealey, W. I. Witherspoon and George W. Fahey. Candidates for adjutant general, W. M. Moore, seeking re-election and M. C. Willis, spoke next followed by Attorney General Thomas H. Peeples and his opponent, A. G. Brice.

The 11 candidates for governor followed.

Possibly adding interest was the "dare" by Fortner for his opponents to declare which of the recognized political factions they support.

John T. Duncan was the first candidate for governor to speak. He declared the Blease supporters were instructed to assist Mendel L. Smith in the race for governor.

The cotton mill interests and several of his opponents were attacked by William C. Irby, candidate for governor, for re-enacting the now repealed immigration bill, which he proved a severe blow to the farmers through provisions of cheap competitive labor.

### Not so Defiant.

London, July 2.—Debate in the House of Lords today to amend the Irish home rule bill was characterized by general recognition on the part of Unionist Peers that some means of settlement must be found and that the amending bill offers the only solution.

The Duke of Abercorn, speaking today as an Ulster Volunteer, said he looked on the bill as the only loophole he could see for the avoidance of a great calamity. The Marquis of Londonderry, chairman of the Ulster Unionist Council, said the bill was a horrible one but he would support it to avoid civil war.

## LARGE CROWD OF LANCASTER COUNTY PEOPLE HEAR SENATORIAL CANDIDATES

Governor Blease, L. D. Jennings, W. P. Pollock and Senator  
Smith Speak Here Wednesday.

ALL THE SPEAKERS WERE GIVEN CLOSE ATTENTION.

Meeting Was Called to Order at 10:30 by County Chairman Roach S.  
Stewart, in Rear of the Court House—Lancaster Overwhelmingly  
in Favor of Senator Smith.

A crowd of perhaps seven hundred people listened attentively to the speakers who addressed them at the senatorial campaign meeting here Wednesday. For several reasons it was decided to hold the meeting in the court house, and the crowd gathered in the court room, which proved too small to accommodate the people, so Chairman Stewart asked them to file out towards the rear of the building and gather in front of the office of Magistrate John L. Caskey, from whose porch the candidates would speak. A huge shade tree afforded grateful shelter from the sun, so that the audience apparently suffered no discomfort, though, with the exception of the ladies, for whom seats were provided, they stood for three hours.

The meeting opened promptly at 10:30 with an invocation by Rev. H. R. Murchison, pastor of the Presbyterian church. Following this prayer, our popular county chairman, Roach S. Stewart, assured the candidates that they were very welcome in Lancaster county, bespeaking for them good order and close attention on the part of the audience. That Mr. Stewart's confidence in the people was not misplaced was fully borne out in the excellent order which prevailed.

### GOVERNOR BLEASE.

South Carolina's chief executive was the first speaker. He prefaced his remarks with a feeling tribute to the late Magistrate J. P. Caskey, from the porch of whose office he was speaking. Governor Blease spoke of how he missed him, referring to the pleasant relationship that always existed between himself and the late magistrate. Such was his admiration for him he declared that when about to be inducted into the governorship two years ago he called upon him to come to Columbia to administer his oath of office. "The death of Mr. Pink Caskey," he said, "caused a loss which will long be felt in your town and county." The governor then spoke of how he missed another friend, this one not being present, because "in looking for someone to succeed a man who for about twenty years had held one of the most important positions in the state, I came to your town and took Dr. Strait, and am proud to tell you his administration so far has been a wonderful success." He referred to Dr. Strait as a physician and a business man, whom he was convinced could well discharge the duties involving upon him as head of the State Hospital for the Insane.

The governor next complimented the last legislature of South Carolina, which he declared had accomplished more in one respect, than any legislature in the history of the state, the reference being to the extra one-mill levy for the common schools of the state. If such work is continued, with the result that schools are made larger, more convenient and have better teachers, it will benefit more of the people than any legislation passed, the governor said. He made his customary remarks in opposition to compulsory education, saying that it was unnecessary and could not be complied with. "You need to give them opportunity rather than compulsion."

He next said to his hearers that they had been told the state would go to ruin if he was elected, but that nobody in the crowd looked hungry. He then turned his attention to those who thought one of his opponents had raised the price of cotton, asking if he succeeded in this why doesn't he raise the price of other commodities. Next the subject of immigration was discussed. The governor declared himself as "unalterably opposed to letting the riff-raff of Europe come in, causing our own people to get lower wages." He promised if elected to fight immigration, insinuating that Senator Smith had not done his duty in not seeing that the bill further restricting immigration

was reported. After touching on the need of drainage in the low country of the state, the inevitable negro question was taken up at great length. The governor also did not fail to pay his respects to the last state Democratic convention, calling its new rules "a concoction of thievery in order to cheat Blease out." He made an allusion to Judge Jones, his opponent two years ago, whom he insisted had not been well treated by his supporters since his defeat.

In closing the governor thanked his supporters for the vote he had received in this county. "I have done what I believed to be for the best interests of South Carolina," he declared, adding boastfully, "I have no apologies to make for a word I have said or a thing I have done. I have done what was right and on the fourth day of next March I will be introduced as senator by Cotton Export Ellison Durant Smith."

During the course of Governor Blease's speech there was considerable applause from his supporters in the crowd.

### HON. L. D. JENNINGS.

"It somewhat amused me to sit down and hear the governor say what he will do when he hopes to be in Washington. Why doesn't he tell what he has done?" asked Hon. L. D. Jennings of Sumter, in opening his speech. Refuting the statement that the governor had worked for the up-building of the state, he told of how he had won the enmity of a great many people in the state, as well as every department of state and the militia as well, and how he cannot work in conjunction with the national government. He declared Governor Blease unfit to represent our people, that his record proved this. In speaking of his pardon of Portland Ned, he stated that the governor had misrepresented the matter, the facts being that the safe-cracker had been tried and convicted by the federal authorities and the crime for which he was punished was house-breaking in Spartanburg county, over which offense the federal court had no jurisdiction. Mr. Jennings spoke about the new rules of the party, demonstrating clearly that they worked no hardship on any voter, who cared enough to register and that anybody with any sense could not object to that. "If he doesn't go and sign the roll he hasn't sufficient interest to vote. But nobody seems to object but Blease."

The speaker at this point was plying with questions by some noisy young fellows under age, whom Chairman Stewart promptly called down. Mr. Jennings then took up in detail the "outrageous Star chamber proceedings," to which ordeal Dr. Eleanor B. Saunders of the State Hospital for the Insane was subjected. He told of the base charges and insinuations made against this good woman whose name was all she had; of how the man who now occupies the governor's chair, once occupied by Hampton and men of that stamp, sought to persecute her because his high office might give more weight to his charge than if private citizens had made it. Mr. Jennings quoted directly from the record of the trial, pausing after each episode to ask, "Fellow citizens, do you stand by that record and will you endorse it?" Mr. Jennings pronounced the whole affair "such a proceeding as has never been held in a civilized country before." "Yet," he remarked, "the governor says he is going to stand by that record. Is it a record that qualifies the governor of this state to represent the Anglo-Saxon people in the United States senate?"

Mr. Jennings, in reply to a statement of Governor Blease's, to the effect that under certain conditions he would be willing to go back to the livery stable where he was reared, said, "Before he goes back to a livery stable, he might go in business with

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### CHARLOTTE FIRE CHIEF KILLED

Member of Department meets Instant  
Death Others Injured.

Charlotte, N. C., July 1.—Fireman W. B. Glenn was instantly killed and Chief Wallace, of the Charlotte fire department, fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite while fighting a fire on Cedar street this morning at 9 o'clock. Responding to an alarm a barn was found to be burning briskly and it was while fighting the flames that dynamite stored in a house nearby exploded with the above results.

Three other members of the department, Randolph Erwin, Clyde Todd and Robert Barnes, were also more or less painfully hurt. The dynamite was being used by a contractor who was doing some street grading for the city. The origin of the fire is unknown, but there is strong suspicion that it was of incendiary origin.

Chief J. H. Wallace died at 12.30 in a local hospital, where he was rushed just after the accident.

## JUDGE ERNEST GARY DIES IN COLUMBIA

Well-Known Jurist Passes Away  
After Long Illness.

WAS BURIED WEDNESDAY.

Native of Abbeville County—Served  
on Bench of Fifth Circuit  
Since 1892.

Columbia Special to Charleston News and Courier, June 30.—Judge Ernest Gary of the fifth South Carolina judicial circuit, died today at 12:35 p. m. at his residence, No. 1529 Gervais street, Columbia.

Judge Gary's death comes as the result of a protracted illness that has confined him for many months. He is survived by his wife and two brothers, Chief Justice Eugene B. Gary, and ex-Speaker of the House Frank B. Gary, and by one sister, Mrs. James M. Eason, of Charleston.

Funeral services will be held at Judge Gary's residence tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock. Interment at Elmwood cemetery, Columbia.

Ernest Gary was born at Cokesbury, Abbeville county, S. C., on January 29, 1859. He was the second son of Dr. F. F. Gary and Mary Caroline Blackburn.

As a boy Judge Gary attended the Cokesbury Confederate school. He studied law under his uncle, W. T. Gary of Augusta, Ga., and became the partner of his uncle, Gen. M. W. Gary, at Edgefield, S. C. At his uncle's death he entered into partnership with Capt. N. G. Evans. From 1881 until his appointment to the bench in 1892, Judge Gary and Captain Evans remained law partners.

In 1886, Judge Gary was elected to represent Edgefield county in the state legislature. He was twice re-elected, acting upon many important committees, including the judiciary, of which he was chairman during his third term. In 1892 he was selected as one of South Carolina's delegates at large to the national Democratic convention, and cast his vote for the Democratic presidential nominee. In 1892 he was elected to the judgeship of the fifth judicial circuit of this state, in which capacity he has served since that date.

In 1905 Judge Gary married Miss Eliza Rhett, daughter of the Hon. John T. Rhett of Columbia.

Automobiles For Speaker and the  
Vice President.

Washington June 30.—After days of parliamentary wrangling both houses of Congress today agreed to appropriate for automobiles for Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark. Each will have a car costing \$4,500.

Republican Leader Mann led the fight for the appropriation for the Speaker.

"I think," he said, "we ought to give him a slight recognition of his great abilities as Speaker remembering that but for a chance he would now have been President enjoying the privilege of many automobiles. I do not wish to draw comparisons between the speaker and the president, but if Champ Clark had been nominated and elected president, all would have been proud of him in that position."

The House cheered Mr. Mann's tribute to the speaker and passed the appropriation already approved by the Senate.

## SENATOR TILLMAN ISSUES WARNING

The Senator Defends the New  
Primary Rules.

RAPS GOVERNOR BLEASE.

Sends to Every Court House in State  
Photographs of Negro Legis-  
lators of 1868.

The following is taken from The  
Spartanburg Herald of Thursday:

The Herald has received from Senator B. R. Tillman a copy of a photograph showing the radical members of the South Carolina legislature of 1868. Of 63 members of this body, 50 were negroes or mulattoes, 41 were unable to read or write and 44 paid no taxes.

Senator Tillman writes that he found the picture in Greenville and had it enlarged and framed in order to have one sent to each county, so that the people of South Carolina can see it for themselves.

Under the picture, which it is expected will be hung in every courthouse in the state, appears this inscription:

"Presented by Senator Tillman to the clerk's office in each county of South Carolina as a warning to his fellow citizens of the necessity for white unity."

"Lord God of hosts! be with us yet  
"Lest we forget! Lest we forget!"

Along with the photograph Senator Tillman has sent a statement in which he warns the white voters to stand united, so that the negroes may never get into power again. The senator defends the new primary rules and takes several flings at Gov. Cole L. Blease.

The statement follows:

### TILLMAN'S STATEMENT.

"When in South Carolina last April returning to Washington from Clemson college, I stopped in Greenville to see my niece. While there L. M. McBee showed me a photograph, 2x3 inches in size, of the reconstruction legislature in 1868, the first we had. There were far more negroes in it than white men, I borrowed it and brought it to Washington and have had it enlarged. I have had it framed and intend to send one to every county, to be hung in the clerk's office so that those people may see it who have a mind to."

"Governor Blease and Mr. Fortner are howling about the negroes having white teachers and the danger to our civilization from that source. I am inclined to believe the southern people made a great mistake when they did not take charge of the negro's education and put them all under white teachers instead of negro teachers. However that may be, the one real danger and a great one it is, to South Carolina's civilization lies in a possible division among the white people themselves, making the negroes the balance of power and the controlling factor in our politics. As long as the white people stand shoulder to shoulder and fight it out among themselves, we need never fear. The new rules adopted at the last state convention to govern the primary insure an honest vote and every good democrat will abide the result, whatever it be. There is little possibility of our having ever again as bad a governor as Blease has been."

"South Carolina can even stand Blease in the senate, however nauseating it will be to some of us but would never recover from an appeal by the Bleasesites, or any other, to the negro vote. Should that occur, our civilization would be doomed. An indefinite 'era of good stealing' would come again, and in the course of time another 'ringed streaked and striped' legislature would assemble in Columbia."

### National Department of Health.

New York, July 2.—Dr. Seale Harris of Mobile, Ala., today urged President Wilson to support the movement to create a National Department of Health with a Cabinet member at its head. Doctor Harris told the President that the American Medical Association and other organizations favored the plan.